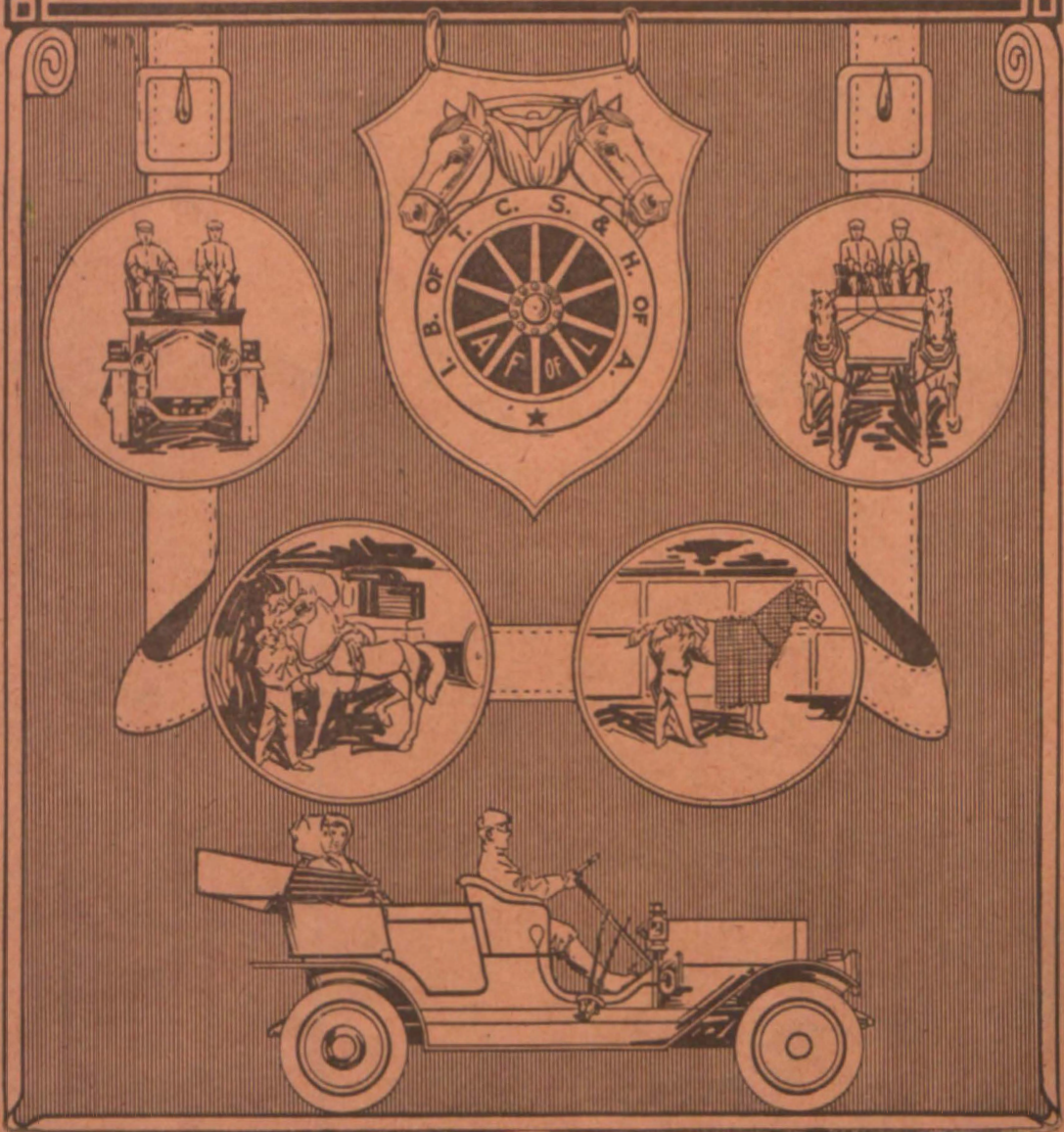


FEBRUARY, 1915

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS · CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA





Former President C. P. Shea is back again in his native city, Cambridge, Mass., a short distance from the city of Boston. He is engaged in the horse-trading business and is in partnership with a Jew by the name of Andelman. As near as we can learn in this office from that district he is doing very well. We thought this item of news might be interesting to our membership and especially the old-timers who have been with the organization for a number of years. The above-mentioned individual is not a member of any union of our International.

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N. W. Evans, who was General President of the old Team Drivers' International Union, is still living in his old home city, Bloomington, Ill. He owns his own team and is working every day driving his wagon. He was president of that organization up to 1903, when the amalgamation took place at the convention held in Niagara Falls, at which convention he was elected general auditor of the International Union, both of which offices he was entirely unfit to fill. We are ashamed to say to our membership that our union elected to the highest office of the organization a man who did not at any time have the real principles of trade unionism in him, inasmuch as today he is not a member of any labor union. You would naturally think that if a man was still driving a team and had at one time held the highest office in the organization that could be given him, that he would always be a member, wearing the emblem of the organization, no matter if he did disagree with some of the officers who succeeded him. No, he never had the right stuff in him or he would still wear the button. Self-seeking Bob left the International Union at the time of the Chicago convention and went down and helped form the United Teamsters of America, where he was also elected to office, but after a while they, too, got tired of him and then he quit altogether. We thought this item also might be of interest and instructive, and proves also that those who are continually harping on some one else who has an office are not always the best union men.

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We hope that while you were making your resolutions for the present year that you made one that you would attend every meeting of your union and try to assist in holding together the organization that has done so much for you.



# — OFFICIAL MAGAZINE — INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS • STABLEMEN AND HELPERS.



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## HISTORY OF LOS ANGELES LABOR TEMPLE



TRIFLE less than eleven years ago a mass meeting of the representative officers of the labor organizations in the city of Los Angeles, Cal., was

called for the purpose of discussing the advisability of erecting a Labor Temple. The members present commended the idea unanimously, and shortly thereafter a board of directors was elected and a State charter secured. The by-laws provided that to be eligible as a director a person must belong to a bona fide labor organization, own stock in the association, and that no two directors should be selected from the same craft. Thus, briefly, was the project launched to erect a Labor Temple in the city of Los Angeles.

A site centrally located was selected, plans perfected, and in a few years a magnificent seven-story building erected—80 feet front by 125 feet in depth—admittedly the most imposing structure ever erected for organized labor in this country. The value of the property is conservatively estimated at \$350,000. Approximately 100,000 shares of stock have been issued to labor organizations and individual members. To date the property has been economical-



ly managed and is in first-class condition, notwithstanding the assertion made by the union-wrecking Los Angeles Times that "the laborites were not competent to handle the Los Angeles property and that it would soon pass into the hands of the stable citizenship of the community."

#### —Construction of Building—

The construction is of steel and brick, with hollow tile partitions, maple floors, except in toilets, which are tile. There are drinking fountains on each floor with an ice coil in the top of the building. The building is equipped with a first-class ventilating system, provided with large fans on the roof. No money was spared in providing proper fire escapes and adequate exits. The building is equipped with two electric elevators and is steam heated. There are fourteen meeting halls, a banquet room and kitchen, one extra large hall for dancing and mass meetings, a large auditorium for entertainments, conventions, etc., and eighteen office rooms. On the ground floor are two rooms which at the present time are rented for commercial purposes, but which are expected to be utilized for banking purposes in the near future. There is also a barber shop, billiard hall and reading room on this floor. Provision has been made in the basement for the installation of machinery to generate light and power.

There is an outstanding indebtedness of \$120,000 at the present time, and the board of directors have determined to cancel this indebtedness by selling the remainder of the stock at \$1.50 per share in connection with a popular voting contest.

#### —Immigration Problems—

Assuming that the opening of the Panama canal will attract the

major portion of the immigration of the world to the Pacific coast, and that unless some steps are taken to educate our brothers and sisters across the water to the necessity of coming to this country in a prepared state, much suffering will follow, the Union Labor Temple Association proposes to send two representatives—one a woman—to the continent of Europe for the purpose of getting in touch with prospective European immigrants and acquainting them with conditions which will confront them upon their arrival if they come in an unprepared financial state.

#### —Eligibility of Contestants—

No doubt the honor of representing labor in such a meritorious undertaking, and the further incentive of the opportunity it will give to study conditions in the old world, will cause intense rivalry and bring forward a large number of aspirants. Any member of a bona fide labor organization (directly connected with the American Federation of Labor, or indirectly through a central labor body) or the wife, daughter, sister or mother of such a member, is eligible to enter the contest. The voting power will be based on the number of shares of Union Labor Temple stock sold and credited to the contestants.

At the present time the Temple is carrying an interest-bearing burden that will cease to exist just as soon as the remainder of the stock is floated, when every share of stock will pay a handsome dividend, probably as large as any legitimate investment on the market today. Unions or individuals could not make a safer or better investment.

The association has opened headquarters in Room 203, Union Labor Temple, Los Angeles, Cal., and



a vigorous campaign will be conducted until the last share of stock is sold.

#### LOS ANGELES LABOR TEMPLE ASSOCIATION.

The man who smokes or the fellow who uses snuff never acquires a fortune out of the tobacco he consumes. Nor does the farmer who raises the crop get very much more out of it than he might from half a dozen other products, says the Wall Street Journal.

It is different with the man who stands between the farmer who raises the tobacco plants and the man who puffs them away in smoke.

More than \$22,000,000 of A. M. Brady's estate is tobacco. Pennsylvania will receive upward of \$1,000,000 inheritance tax from

Miss Garrett's fortune, which was made in snuff.

Profits of the manufacture and the handling of tobacco are prodigious. Men will pay a much bigger price for a luxury without complaint than they will give for a necessity without grumbling.

More big fortunes have been made in America out of tobacco than out of flour. Meat has piled up the Armour, Swift and some other huge estates, but even they are fewer in number than the tobacco and snuff fortunes.

My first wish is to see the whole world at peace and the inhabitants of it as one band of brothers, striving which should contribute most to the happiness of mankind.—George Washington.

### THE STRENGTH OF UNIONS



HOSE who carefully scan the field of trade unions must become convinced that there are great differences in the power and influence wielded by them. Some organizations with great natural advantages operating in their favor are weak and uninfluential, while others with great natural barriers hindering their progress are strong and influential in their dealings with employers.

The person who will take the trouble to search out the cause for this condition of affairs will generally find back of the weak unions a lack of willingness on the part of the membership to bear the necessary burdens of organization. The very fact that they are organized is evidence beyond dispute that they are willing to share in the benefits to be derived therefrom.

The world is full of people willing

to accept anything that comes without effort on their part, but those willing to pay the price of progress and improvement are all too scarce, and in this regard the trade union movement is no exception to the general rule. The movement does not suddenly and entirely change the course of nature, though it does have a tendency to curb greed and stimulate unselfishness among its membership.

The working man who joins a union must bring himself to a realization that if he gets anything he must pay the price for it. While union men quite generally are willing to help their brothers in distress, the organization which depends upon such help instead of fortifying itself through self-help, must of necessity meet with many reverses and disappointments, because no man will guard the other fellow's interests as vigilantly and carefully as his own. It is because too many unions depend upon other unions for financial assistance in



the hour of trouble that we are compelled to gaze upon so many sorry spectacles in the trade union movement.

The day of successful sponging in the labor movement is rapidly passing away. More and more is the trade unionist coming to realize that there is but little use in trying to help the fellow who will do nothing to help himself. The organization which fails to provide the means for sustaining a short strike, and which must call upon the labor movement for aid right in the beginning, starts with a tremendous handicap, and in the natural course of events must suffer as a consequence.

Another thing the labor movement has learned through experience is that the organization which is unmindful of its financial unpreparedness for trouble is generally just as careless in its efforts to avoid strikes, and recklessly plunges into them with a blind disregard of the possibilities for success. On the other hand, the union which is thoughtful enough to provide in advance for such occasions is usually cautious in its dealings with employers, and is able to convince the stubborn manager that if trouble comes the union is in a position to prosecute the strike with vigor, and to a successful conclusion. Employers are not all fools, and it does not take them a lifetime to determine what manner of union they are dealing with. When doing business with the careful, cautious and forward-looking union they are not quick to provoke a controversy. Thus doubly is the union protected which is willing to bear the burdens incident to the accomplishment of the purposes of the trade union movement.

In calling attention to the absolute necessity of those who desire strong unions paying the price such unions cost, it is not the purpose to encourage the prodigal ex-

penditure of money. Rather do we believe that those who are thoughtful enough to know that if they dance they must pay the fiddler will also be shrewd enough to insist that in the expenditure of funds there shall be a reasonable adherence to the rules of thrift. And by thrift we do not mean niggardliness. There should be wisdom back of every expenditure and profligate dissipation of funds should be religiously prevented.

In line with this same policy spasmodic efforts of short duration, which accomplish nothing except the waste of the resources of organizations should be discouraged in favor of careful and systematic campaigns for improvement in industrial conditions.

The fellow who desires to reconstruct the world in the twinkling of an eye may have a place in the trade union movement, but the organization which follows his advice is generally left a wreck upon the plainly charted reefs that the patient and more sensible trade union pilots avoid.

The trade union movement is no field for the gambler, the daredevil who is willing to risk all upon a single turn of the cards. There is so much involved in it and so much depends upon its success or failure that only sensible and careful men are fit to guide its destinies in order that it may be a useful instrument in reaching the goal of better things for the toiler and those dependent upon him.

The differences pointed out here are just those that distinguish the weak from the strong unions. They are the barriers that stand mutely between success at the brow of the hill of achievement and failure at its foot.

Wisdom, directing energy, succeeds. Foolishness, guiding weakness, fails.—Carpenters' Trade Journal.



## THE EMPLOYERS' "CONGENIAL UNION"



SINCE the recent congressional lobby investigations all the world knows the tenderness and idealism with which the N. A. of M. has treated the welfare of the workers. In the face of the deliberate, persistent policy of this organization of employers to destroy and to corrupt all the agencies by which employes can better their conditions, does Colonel Pope seriously believe that sane men and women will reject organizations and leaders proved true and effective and trust their welfare to his ideal union, the new unionism? Colonel Pope's hot words and fervid rhetoric do not constitute convincing proof. He proposes that workers shall strip themselves of every means of self-defense and establish closer relations with employers who have been merciless in their greed for profits. Has the man no sense of shame?

But even if he could establish this strange new species of employers' union it would perish from the life of industry, for it is not real, but artificial. These new unions advocated by capitalists are much like the soliloquizing mule, which had neither pride of ancestry nor hope of posterity. They are made-to-order institutions, patterned after capitalistic concepts of usefulness.

The Westinghouse Company, of Pittsburgh, foisted upon its employes a denatured union of the C. W. Post type. They called it the Employers' Congenial Union. It was intended that the "Congenial's" discussions should be carefully expurgated and its activities chastely restricted to "proper spheres." But when the employes came together, like all the rest of the human species, they naturally

discussed things in which they were most interested—matters affecting their conditions of employment and the so-called efficiency or speeding-up system.

But such naturalness was contrary to the rules of the Westinghouse game. The workmen who took part in such discussions were reported by the Westinghouse spies and were promptly discharged. When the "Congenial Union" protested and endeavored to send a delegation to ask the reason for the discharge of the men, they in turn were discharged also. Then, alas, for this experiment, the model "Congenial Union" went on strike in protest.

The employers may make a union after their own ideals, but it will not stay made. It will either die for lack of roots and nourishment or it will adapt itself to conditions and manifest new characteristics.

Many employers have assumed an antagonistic attitude toward organization of their employes. Some have lived to learn better, others have gone down in conflict with irresistible forces. Unions represent a natural movement for self-help, for justice and freedom; they represent progress for humans and industry; they can be destroyed only when mankind shall cease to aspire to the attainment of these ideals.

Consider the action of the Cleveland Board of Education in declaring to the teachers of Cleveland that membership in any organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor would be considered automatically as a resignation. But the Cleveland Board of Education was unable to enforce its arbitrary and reactionary policy. The bitter unreasonableness of the opposition which it manifested had the effect of rousing interest throughout the State



in that practical effort to infuse democracy in the Cleveland public school system. The School Board lost the first issue in the contest when the court sustained the right of the teachers to organize.

The perturbation of the Cleveland Board of Education is most gratifying. Too long have these educational despots received the meek submission of teachers required by "professional ethics." But all this did not give the teachers money for living expenses, higher education and the things necessary for self-development. Despite the wrath of petty despots, teachers will repudiate educational associations of the "congenial" genius and will organize unions that produce results.

No prejudice, no opposition, no selfish interest can permanently block the course of progress. Progress for the great majority of people can only be attained by collect-

ive action. Nor can control over that collective action be entrusted to those whose personal interests are not identified with those composing the organizations. Unions of workers must be conducted by workers for their own interest as they understand them. Such are the trade unions which have withstood all manner of opposition and have brought much betterment to struggling humanity.

Thus, despite the subtlety and opposition of the Posts, the Westinghouses, the Popes, the tyrannous boards of education, or the open or hidden antagonism of other pretended friends of labor, the work of organization, unity, federation and solidarity is marching on.

Toilers of America, organize now for the three million mark!—Sam Gompers, in American Federationist.

## LABOR NOT A COMMODITY



LATE Wednesday afternoon (Sept. 2), by a vote of 47 to 17, the United States Senate passed the Clayton bill, previously adopted by the House. The Senate made several amendments, and declared in the clearest language possible for labor's contention that there is a difference between persons and things.

By a unanimous vote it was agreed to amend the bill to read: "The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."

This is a complete endorsement of the workers' position and has been the contention of the A. F. of L. ever since the Sherman anti-

trust law was enacted, nearly a quarter of a century ago.

The House provision dealing with picketing was stricken out by the Senate committee with the understanding that it would permit a trespass. It was reinserted in the bill on motion of Senator Cummins on the Senate floor with the consent of the Senate committee, in an altered form, which permits workers to be at any place where they have a lawful right to be.

Both branches of the national legislature agree that nothing in the anti-trust law shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, nor can these organizations or members be held to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under the anti-trust laws.



To emphasize their views on the question of labor's rights, the Senate adds: "Nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States."

The bill marks the end of so-called "labor injunctions," which have been issued on the theory that if workers quit their employment or induce others to quit, they can be restrained, because such action "injures property."

No injunction shall be issued in a labor dispute unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. This is the position of the American Federation of Labor.

As these features of the bill have been agreed to by the House, it is safe to assume that the long struggle of the American Federation of Labor for human liberty is nearing its triumphant end, and the political policy of the trade union movement has received its most pronounced endorsement.—A. F. of L. News Letter.

### UNREST OF LABOR

Jerome K. Jerome, the novelist and humorist, delivered an address on "Labor Unrest" a short time ago at the Cambridge University Liberal Club. He declared that the unrest of labor was the healthiest sign of the age. Discussing the minimum wage, he said:

"They tell you that if you grant the minimum wage to one trade the time will come when you will have to grant the minimum wage to all, and, between ourselves—I hope it will go no further—I am inclined to think they are right. For some workers the minimum wage has existed since the beginning of human industry.

"The human laborer in 1914 is, after all, only demanding what has been acceded to without question in the case of the ox and the ass since

prehistoric times. I never heard a farmer suggest that the price of corn per bushel being what it is he is quite unable to give his horse more than half its proper rations. The horse has a very effective way of insisting on his minimum wage. The horse does not go out on strike, he just lies down and dies, and the farmer finds it cheaper—whatever may be the state of the agricultural market—to accede to his demands.

"Practically speaking, the farm laborer does get his minimum wage. He can't live on 12s 6d a week and bring up a wife and six children. It can't be done. Charity has to step in and make good the difference. Where the minimum wage is not paid—the wage that enables a man and his family to live—the charitable public has to make good the difference. It is a good thing for the charitable public. It is good for their morals. It is good for their hope of a future reward.

"But it is bad for the laborer. It turns him into a pauper. It robs him of his self-respect. It is bad for the employer. It makes him also nothing else than a pauper, going around to the charitable public, cap in hand, whining, 'Help me to pay my wages! Have pity, kind gentlemen, on a poor employer of labor!' It makes the employer also a pauper, and, if it does not, ought to rob him of his self-respect. In future a business that can only exist by the starvation of its workers will have to be suppressed as a public nuisance.

"The unrest of labor is the healthiest sign of the age. Blind in itself and maddened by injustice, labor can, like Samson of old, shatter the temple in its despair, bring the whole social structure down in ruin and in dust. But, given hope, it will build and not destroy."—Organized Labor.



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

**A**S a result of the almost indescribable conditions existing industrially throughout the country this winter, it behooves us to think of planning some means to provide for our members in the future. You are tired of hearing and reading of the number of unemployed in every city in the country. It is useless to go into detail and describe conditions. Conditions are almost indescribable. When you walk through the streets of New York, Chicago or Boston and see the hunger prevailing in the faces of strong, healthy, able-bodied men who are unable to obtain employment, you feel almost like a criminal to be working yourself and eating regularly and those poor men, who are just as good as you are, gradually starving to death. You experience a condition of mind that it is almost impossible to describe. From returns obtained by Mayor Mitchel of New York from men in public life who have made investigations, there are over two hundred thousand individuals able and willing to work who are out of employment in that city. Is this not awful to contemplate? It is safe to say that one-half of that number have families or some individual dependent upon them. It is not an exaggerated statement to say that there are five hundred thousand starving persons in the principal city of the nation, and mind you, in the face of all that we have great, big, public-spirited individuals, institutions and organizations, some of the organizations very religious, pleading with the President of the United States to veto the immigration bill because of the literacy test. Organized labor alone is fighting for a restriction of immigration, and we believe that the literacy test will eliminate thousands and thousands of individuals. Last year, with the war throughout continental Europe, we had seven hundred thousand immigrants land on our shore. Perhaps this year, if the war is over in May or June, there will be another million landed to help starve us out and grab up the few jobs that are left from those who are already here. And, so this is commercialized America—the land of the free; that at one time abolished slavery; the land that is now wailing and crying against slavery for the second time—with its millions of white people starving in every industrial center in the country. Go down to Washington and hear Representative James Galvin, one of the great orators of Massachusetts, elected from a Democratic district in South Boston, pleading with the President against the immigration bill of the American Federation of Labor, and hear Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, the great philanthropist, also preaching to let in the starving millions of Slavonians, Polacks, the worst kind of Italians, the lowest kind of Russians—hear her pleading with the President to let in those people so that she and some other women notoriety-seekers may have a proper constituency to work on and make Clark street, and the other streets of Chicago, teem over with misery and filth, with poverty and crime, and force Americans to establish another act such as the Mann act to help cope with the fearful white slave traffic that is being preached against by Jane Addams and several others. Yes, go down to Washington and hear those big-minded preachers and speakers and public-spirited politicians argue against the



immigration bill, and then go back to the streets of Philadelphia, and the free soup houses in New York and Chicago, and ask yourself if you are living in an age of civilization or in the land of dreams.

**D**ID you notice in the papers recently that the United States Supreme Court has decided against the United Hatters of America and have given to Loewe & Co. three times the amount of damages that Loewe & Co. claims was done them as a result of the boycott placed on that concern by the Hatters' Union? Just imagine, a man may go into court and say that he has been damaged to the extent of a certain amount, and no one investigates as to whether or not he is telling the truth. Loewe & Co. could have said that they were damaged to the extent of one million dollars just as well as eighty thousand. There would have been no investigation and they would have gotten three million dollars in accordance with the law. We feel as though Loewe & Co. must be pretty sore on themselves now because they did not say that the union did them five million dollars' damage. This is a fine state of affairs. It is fearful. It will help to make the people, and especially the working people, more submissive to the courts. It will have a tendency to make us love the judges and those plutocrats, or the tools of the plutocrats, who are appointed to the judgeships. Sometimes this Supreme Court disagrees among themselves. Nine individuals, human beings, understand, most of them old men, some of them antiquated, compose or constitute this bureau, that has more power than all the millions of the United States put together. There has been instances where the vote of this body stood four to four and the ninth man rendered the decision one way or the other, giving this one man more power than Congress, the Senate, the President, and the hundred million people of the nation. Is this not something that would make one grind his teeth and say that surely we are a big bunch of idiots to stand for this condition of affairs, and then, when you stop to think of how those men are appointed? Taft, for instance, appointed some of them. Now, when Taft was President, we know that every one of his utterances were opposed to organized labor. He could not be, or feel, any other way. He was brought up in a circle that despised the common people; educated in an institution that knew nothing about the wailings or sufferings of the unemployed or the downcast. He may have read a little, but always read with a predetermined opinion that it is all right to have myriads of people with a few great captains of capital controlling them. Now, then, Taft was elected by the millionaire trusts and corporations of the country. Nearly every one of them favored his election. Look them over. The Steel Trust, the Packing House Trust, the American Tobacco (union-busting) Trust, the Railroad Trust, and we could go on down the line, were all for Taft, and after he was elected, of course, they suggested the names of the individuals who would make first-class judges. Loewe & Co. perhaps suggested the name of some one. Anyway they were for Taft, and every one of those great, big, monstrous corporations and trusts are now against Wilson because he has appointed as a member of his cabinet a man from the ranks of the trade union movement, or because the industrial commission which is investigating those employers is composed of three staunch trade unionists, and at the suggestion of Mr. Wilson, President of the United States, is exposing too much about them.



Anyway, going back to where we started, the poor hatters of Danbury, Conn., will have their little homes taken away from them and their little savings in the bank will be grabbed up by Loewe & Co., non-union hat manufacturers, and all because the United States Supreme Court has ruled that unions are trusts and were subject to the law just the same as any of the other trusts, but none of the other trusts have been forced to pay a fine. Yes, we forgot, the Standard Oil Trust was fined twenty-nine million dollars, but did it pay? No. The decision was set aside by the United States Supreme Court because old Rockefeller could not pay the fine, although he gives away more than that amount each year for the purpose of investigating labor unions; but even at that, the court did not think it right to make the Standard Oil pay this much money because it could not afford to pay it; but the court does believe that the little hatters, with their little families, should pay these thousands to the Loewe Hat Company, even if they have to take their shoes off their feet, and their little homes, that have been built with their life savings, from over their heads, because that is the law. This is the justice that is being meted out to us every day. If a man is discharged for belonging to a union and blacklisted, as has been done in thousands of cases, and a man cannot get a job because he has been an active union man in certain industries, he cannot recover three times the extent of the damage done him, although the only way he has of making a living is by working at his trade or calling. But, he is a workingman and is not worthy of any consideration. If this article does nothing else except to help toward inspiring you with a feeling that there is a wrong being done us and that our only salvation is in our labor unions that are fighting against institutions responsible for this condition of affairs, we say, unless the facts we have pointed out to you above, does not help to make you a better union man, then you are not human.

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The strike in Stockton, Cal., which was on for several months, has been settled up through the efforts of Vice-President Casey, and although the settlement was not everything that could be desired, it was the best settlement that could possibly be obtained. It was a bitterly fought contest between the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and organized labor and, as usual, the teamsters had to bear a great part of the struggle. The International Union paid strike benefits during all the weeks of the strike. After the settlement, owing to the fact that business in the district was demoralized and some of the men had not returned to work because there were no places for them, the local union naturally expected to do what it could for them, and requested that the International Executive Board continue to pay them the weekly benefits until some time later. The Executive Board having no power to pay any moneys out except in strike or lockout benefits, could not see its way clear to continue the payment of benefits after a settlement had been obtained, much as they desired to do so and as much as they would have been pleased to help the men on strike, but the Board is bound to carry out the constitution, and, although sometimes it seems wrong, still, were the Board to break the law in one case it would be expected to do so at another time. Consequently it had no other alternative except to refuse the local its request. It is also wrong to have those poor men who were out on strike for



such a long time suffering, but we believe the local unions in the California district will be able to render them some financial assistance until conditions improve or until they obtain employment.

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Already we hear in the air everywhere talk about San Francisco. It seems rather early at this time, but now that the election of the local officers is over and as the membership and officers need always to have something to stimulate them, they are looking forward to the convention of the general organization to be held in October of this year in San Francisco. Well, while we do not want any such thing as bitterness to creep into our organizations, or any such thing as machine politics that might result in forming factions, we can hardly blame any of our membership for trying to secure an election as delegate to this convention, to be held on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. The trip in itself is an education. The convention will be important and the man who obtains an opportunity of crossing to the edge of the Pacific coast as a representative of his union will have something to remember all the rest of his life. So, if you are not in the race, make up your mind to enter at once, but with the understanding that it be known that it would be absolutely unfair to elect to this convention some individual who has never shown up at a meeting for the past three years and who practically knows nothing of the trade union movement, and who will take no interest again in the organization after the convention until there is something else on. It would be an injustice to elect this kind of an individual and forsake the faithful few who have given their time and their energy, meeting after meeting, to hold the union together. Anyway, insist that only the best, the most intelligent and most able individuals or officers be elected to the important position of delegate, to whom, as you know, will be entrusted the making of the laws and the election of the officers who will govern the International Union after the convention has adjourned and upon whose actions, and judgment, and honesty, after the convention is over, will depend the welfare of the general organization.

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Organizer Farrell is working in Ft. Worth and Dallas, Tex. From what we hear from the district there is a chance to get a couple of good unions organized in that section of the country. For a number of years past, in other trades, the State of Texas has been waking up toward the need of organization. We recently decided to send Organizer Farrell in there in the interest of our organization and we expect that returns will prove that the teamsters and chauffeurs working in the principal cities of Texas have reached the conclusion that organization under the banner of our International Brotherhood means success for those in the State of Texas who are engaged at our employment.

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The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session recently assembled in Washington, decided not to pay any part of the fine levied by the court against the Hatters' Union in behalf of Loewe & Co. The total costs, including the fine, against the Hatters as a result of the decision, is about two hundred and ninety thousand



dollars. Loewe & Co. have attached, to cover this amount, about sixty thousand dollars' worth of property and funds belonging to the members of the Danbury local of the United Hatters. From information we have just received we understand that the property of any member of a union or individual of the American Federation of Labor, or the American Federation of Labor, or its affiliated international union, cannot be enjoined in order that the deficiency be paid Loewe & Co. In other words, there is no one responsible for any part of this expense of the Hatters except those who belong to the local that is located in the town in which Loewe & Co. are located.

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In the March issue of the American Federationist, Mr. Gompers will notify all those interested in organized labor, and especially central bodies and State branches, of the action of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Philadelphia, relative to the jurisdiction question between our International Union and the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, also the Laundry Workers. In accordance with that decision all central bodies and State branches are ordered not to recognize local unions of Bakery Workers or of Laundry Workers that hold in their membership drivers or chauffeurs. Mr. Gompers gives this matter special publicity in the Federationist so that no individual member or officer will have any excuse for not knowing the decision of the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

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I HAVE just had a letter from Brother Farrell, Secretary-Treasurer of Local No. 2 of Butte, Mont., in which he conveys the glad news that Business Agent Gibson of Local No. 2 of Butte has been elected president of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council, which covers Butte, Mont., and the immediate vicinity. It is the first time that a member of our organization has been honored to this extent in the State of Montana. The General President certainly feels proud of No. 2 and congratulates it and its officers and tenders our very best wishes to Brother Gibson for a successful year while he presides over the central body. The condition of the labor unions in Butte for the past year has indeed been deplorable. One of the worst situations or conditions presented itself to the workers of Butte, Mont., during the past year—dissension, disruption, destruction of trade unionism prevailed there. Internal trouble in the ranks of the Mine Workers, which was one of the strongest organizations in existence, nearly destroyed that organization of five or six thousand members, and today there is only a remnant of about five hundred members in that one-time successful organization of workers. The Plumbers' Union is practically disrupted and a great many of the other unions have been weakened as a result of the internal trouble in the Miners' Union. Something that was never before known in the city of Butte, in the mining industry, now prevails there, the open shop; no recognition of the union. It is painful, pitiful and cruel to think that the workingmen themselves destroyed an institution of this kind that has done so much for all. However, there is hope for the future, that when this turmoil stops, as stop it must, the toilers will realize their own great mistake and rally round the banner of trade unionism again. We were indeed pleased that during all this turmoil in the city of Butte our Local Union No. 2 held itself intact, pre-



vented disruption, put a stop to dissension, and the few who were in there who tried to create a feeling toward the Industrial Workers of the World were immediately voted down by the majority of the membership who are men of common sense, sober and hard-working and who are loyal to the principles of Local No. 2 and the American Federation of Labor. Again we congratulate Business Agent Gibson on his election to the office of president of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council.

### WOULD AWAKEN THE CHURCH

The worker is not the only one who has become impatient with the indifference of the church to the interests of those who most need its encouragement and assistance.

One of the most learned, aggressive and spiritually-minded preachers of today says:

"The moral manhood of the race is revolting against the church that veils its neglect of the poor and ignorant, its falsity to its divine commission, with pious sentiments, that seeks to put orthodoxy in the place of brotherhood and conceals worldliness within social respectability. The time is going by when a luxurious church can uphold the cross as its protection from the wrath of the lamb against its inhumanity toward man and its infidelity to the gospel."

This was said, not in the spirit of criticism, but with a desire to awaken the church to its immeasurable responsibility and opportunity.

It was in the same spirit Joshua Strong declared:

"Our churches are growing, our missionary operations extending, our benefactions swelling, and we congratulate ourselves upon our progress; but we have only to continue making the same kind of progress long enough and our destruction is sure."

It is a law that cannot be evaded that the organ or institution that fails to fulfill its functions is doomed to destruction.—Los Angeles Citizen.

### THE CROAKER

Once, on the aidge of a pleasant pool,  
Under the bank where 'twas dark and  
cool,

Where bushes over the water hung,  
And rushes nodded and grasses swung,  
Jest where the crick flowed outter the bog,  
There lived a grumpy and mean ole frog,  
Who'd set all day in the mud and soak,  
And jest do nothing but croak and croak.

Till a blackbird hollered, "I say, yer know!  
What is the matter there below?  
Are you in trouble, er pain, er what?"  
The frog sez, "Mine is a orful lot;  
Nothin' but mud and dirt and slime  
Fer me ter look at jest all the time;  
It's a dirty world!" so the old fool spoke,  
"Croakity, croakty-croakty-croak!"

"But yer lookin' down!" the blackbird  
said;

"Look at the blossoms overhead,  
Look at the lovely summer skies,  
Look at the bees and butterflies;  
Look up, ole feller. Why, bless yer soul!  
Yer lookin' down in a mus'rat hole."  
But still, with a gurglin' sob and choke,  
The blamed old critter would only croak.

And a wise old turtle, who boarded near,  
Sez ter the blackbird, "Friend, see here;  
Don't shed no tears over him, fer he  
Is low-down jest 'cause he likes ter be;  
He's one er them kind er chumps that's  
glad

Ter be so mis'erable-like and sad;  
I'll tell yer somethin' that ain't no joke,  
Don't waste yer sorrow on folks that  
croak."

—Joe Lincoln, in The Ironmolder.



# CORRESPONDENCE



## CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The quarterly report from our International headquarters was read at our meeting, held on December 27, 1914, and it was heard with great interest by our membership. They appreciate very much the manner in which business is conducted in that office and also the amount of money on hand at the close of 1914. I was instructed by Local No. 710 to write a letter of appreciation to our general officers, and I want to say that we cannot express our feelings in words to know that we have at our head the kind of officers that we have. We are proud of them and hope and trust they may be our leaders for many years. We know and understand that without the locals throughout the country our leaders could not do as they have done at that office, but it is the way that our general officers have helped the different locals throughout the country that makes it possible to get the money in; that makes it possible to get the conditions throughout the country for the different local unions; that makes it possible to get the wages that the teamsters are getting, and the money on hand makes it possible to pay strike benefits when needed. Let us hope that we may not need any strike benefits, because there is nothing in strikes but trouble and hardship for all concerned, and let us try to keep out of trouble as long as we have such hard times, at least, and our general officers will assist us to keep out of trouble, the same as our General President did when Local No. 710 was near trouble.

We appreciate all of the things

that come through the honest acts and conduct of our general officers, and Local No. 710 joins hands in sending its best wishes and kindest regards, and a happy New Year to our general officers.

GEO. F. GOLDEN, Sec.-Treas.

## EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am writing you today to let you and the rest of the rank and file throughout the country know that we are still alive and still in the game. We now have a local treasury worth \$2,000 built up in six years. Six years ago we owed the International body about \$200 for back tax and a whole lot more debts, too numerous to mention, but thanks to the good work of the officers, past and present, we are now in good shape and fine standing.

There is something else that I want to mention, and that is, that we now have a relief fund for the members who are out of work, and there are a great many of them in that position at the present time. We have had blank orders printed and where the member is married and has a family we issue an order to some grocery man, coal man or druggist, or doctor, and the member takes this order to these men and gets what he wants and the local pays for it. You know we also have the single man to look after and we issue him an order for a meal ticket at some good union restaurant, so that he does not have to starve, and as you will notice on the bottom of this order blank, we state that this order is not good for beer or whisky.

Well, we hope that all of the lo-



cals throughout the country are as prosperous as we are. At our next meeting we will hold election of officers for the coming year, and we are going to try to elect as good officers for next year as we have had during the last six or seven years.

Well, I guess this is all for this time, and trusting this will meet with your approval, I beg to remain, Fraternally yours,

E. J. KERINS,  
Rec. Sec. Local No. 729.

Brother George H. Denny, for many years recording secretary of the Joint Council of St. Louis, who has corresponded with the Journal in recent years, at the last election of his local union, No. 709, resigned as recording secretary of his local. This in turn, of course, eliminates him as an officer of the council. We deeply regret his severance as an officer of the St. Louis Joint Council, because a more efficient or a more sincere individual never held membership in our organization. In his humble capacity he could at all times be found in the forefront fighting for truth and trade unionism and never missed an opportunity of assisting another local union or another individual, as the case might be, on the road to good cheer. In July, 1903, Brother Denny was elected recording secretary of his local union and has held that office ever since. He never missed a meeting. In June, 1906, he was elected to the council, and has been re-elected every year since that time. He was also a delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Council of St. Louis. Ever in the forefront, ever fighting in the interest of his local union and for the benefit of humanity. Again we say, that while the man who has succeeded him is all that one may desire, we regret the exit of Brother Denny, as good officers are hard to find. We wish him success.

## CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find copy of a recommendation adopted by the Chicago Undertakers' Association. By this you can see that Local No. 727 is making some headway. This means a whole lot to the chauffeurs of this city, as about 70 per cent. of the funerals are by autos. Of course, it will take a little time to get it working O. K. We are still fighting the Shaw & Fay companies. We have two ordinances in the city council which, if passed, will mean a whole lot to us. One is reducing the fares of taxicabs and the other prohibits any company from having more than three cabs on any public stand at any one time. Alderman Powers is fighting us on both of them. Simon O'Donnell had a meeting with John Hertz, manager of the Shaw company, in regard to organizing the chauffeurs. He told O'Donnell that the company would go out of business first rather than do business with the chauffeurs' union. We hope to be able to grant him that desire before long. If it were not for the influence of the city hall they would be out of commission now. With the help of Brother Farrell we had the pleasure of getting the contract of the New Morrison Hotel given to the American Taxicab Company, a fair firm. I think it would help if you would publish this recommendation in the Journal.

A happy and prosperous New Year to all. Fraternally,

T. F. NEARY, Sec.

Chicago Undertakers' Association.

Chicago, Ill., January 12, 1915.

Mr. T. F. Neary, Sec.-Treas. Auto-Livery Chauffeurs' Union, Chicago:

Dear Sir—I beg to advise you that the subjoined recommendation



of the executive committee of the Chicago Undertakers' Association was unanimously adopted by that association at its January meeting, held January 11, 1915.

This recommendation will be published in the Undertakers' Journal and given such other and further publicity as may be deemed advisable:

"Your executive committee beg leave to report that on December 18, 1914, it held a special meeting with a committee composed of Messrs. E. N. Nockels, T. F. Neary and W. A. Neer, representing the Chauffeurs' Union of Chicago, for the purpose of hearing the petition of the said Chauffeurs' Union for recognition by the Chicago Undertakers' Association.

"Your committee further reports that it was represented to them that the said Chauffeurs' Union at the present time has a membership of approximately nine hundred, and that each of these is an efficient, painstaking and careful chauffeur, regularly licensed by the city of Chicago, and that he is regularly employed as a chauffeur.

"Your committee further reports that the written agreement between the said Chauffeurs' Union and the several garages in Chicago employing union chauffeurs, a copy of which agreement was furnished us and is now on file in our office, gives ample authority to the said garages and employers to meet our strict discipline for unbecoming conduct, and that under the said agreement the power of discharging, for reasonable cause, is left unimpaired with the employer, except that this power must not be wantonly abused, and, when used, is subject to review by a board of arbitration.

"Your committee further reports that it is represented to them by the said Chauffeurs' Union that efficiency, sobriety, industry and carefulness are essential and neces-

sary to membership in the said union, and that a lack of these, or any of them, will not be tolerated.

"For these and other reasons your committee, acknowledging the benefits of the principle of unionism among employes for the enhancement of their condition, and the enhancement of conditions generally, respectfully recommend that the Chicago Undertakers' Association formally recognize the Chauffeurs' Union, and that, accordingly, each member of the said association be exhorted to demand that all automobiles used by them be manned by union chauffeurs only.

"It is further recommended by your committee that every member of the Chicago Undertakers' Association be requested to insist upon the furnishing of union chauffeurs only, and that they be sincere in this insistence, and that they patronize only garages which can furnish union chauffeurs, with the end in view of assisting to unionize all the garages in the city."

Trusting this recommendation will meet with the approval of your union and yourself, and that it will have the effect intended by the Chicago Undertakers' Association, I am, Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. L. PURCELL,  
Secretary.

### FOR THE PUBLIC

Who are "the inferior races"—who, indeed?

And by what standards judge we "low" or "high"?

Perhaps it is who liveth to his creed,  
Is lowly born, yet learns to nobly die;  
Who treads the humble paths, whose  
world is small,

Yet knows the meaning of such word as  
"friend,"

Or "faith" or "duty"—maybe, after all,  
God finds none such "inferior" at the  
end.

—Joseph Dana Miller.



While I was attending the meetings of Locals No. 25, No. 68, No. 149 and No. 394 of Boston during the Christmas holidays, I was indeed much impressed with the feeling of the membership, many of whom I knew personally. Nothing but a fervent belief in the principles of our union was manifest among the rank and file of the several unions in and around Boston. Most of the old officers were re-elected without opposition. There is a large number of our membership out of work in Boston as a result of the trans-Atlantic shipping industry being entirely demoralized. Still the local unions seem to be holding up their courage and are working along slowly and surely toward making more perfect their organizations during the coming year.

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Brother Cashal has been in the hospital for the past three weeks undergoing an operation for some trouble with which he has been suffering for the past three or four years. We have just heard, with pleasure, that he is recovering very rapidly and will soon be on his feet again working in the interest of our International Union in and around New York.

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The charter of Local No. 449, Market and Commission House Teamsters of New York, has been revoked for non-payment of their tax. The local has within its membership some of the best drivers and some of the most intelligent individuals of the craft in New York, who were always willing to pay their dues, but were always unfortunate enough to elect men to office who were not the kind of men to steer the local on to success, men who had their own selfish interest at heart more than that of the organization. Consequently there were factions and the factions ruined the organization. They are today without an organization, and the International Union has again been appealed to for a charter, but we have decided that until they clean house to issue no charter to that craft. Therefore, we say to you that any book or transfer card from Local No. 449 of New York City is not legitimate and should not be recognized.

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New Jersey is going along splendidly and we congratulate the local unions and the officers. The membership have finally eliminated the individual who was responsible for most of the trouble there. The membership now realizes that the International Union was only advising them in their own interests and the results in that district proves that the International Executive Board was right in insisting on the elimination of individuals who were dishonest to the local unions and disloyal to the International Union. The local unions in Hudson county will have the continued support of the general office in every way we possibly can give them any assistance as long as they abide by our constitution and laws. We wish them continued success and prosperity in that district.



Official Magazine  
OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS,  
STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS  
OF AMERICA

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OF

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THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary

Michigan Street

Indianapolis, Indiana